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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1891. NO. 1,515.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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R. M. & A. C. FOLGER

Every Saturday Evening.

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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAS. F. GARDNER,

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POISONED ARROW POINTS.

Universal Use of These Deadly Weapons Among Ancient and Modern Savages.

"The use of poisoned arrows is undoubtedly of very ancient origin," said Dr. W. J. Huffman to a writer for the Washington Star. "They are believed to have been employed in Europe in prehistoric times, and later on, according to Aristotle, Strabo and Pliny, the Celts and Gauls envenomed their shafts with the juice of a plant of the genus hellebore. The Scythians prepared arrow poison by mixing serpent venom with the serum of putrid blood, and other instances are recorded in classic literature of people about the Black sea and in Asia Minor who practised similar acts.

"The Ainos of Japan prepare a poison for spreading upon bamboo or metal arrow points to kill game with, a small portion of flesh about the wound being cut out before the animal is cooked and eaten. In Java, Borneo, New Guinea and other parts of the East India islands the same practice obtains to a considerable extent. The poisoning of arrows prevails extensively in Africa, particularly on the west coast, in the Caboon, among the Somali and with Bushmen. By the Bushmen the juice of a plant is used, mixed with the pulp as a venomous worm.

"The best known and most active of arrow poison is the woorara or 'urari' of South America. It is chiefly used for the tips of darts blown from the blowgun, and the most important ingredient is the juice of the plant from which strychnine is obtained, to which is added certain other vegetable elements and serpent venom. In Central America poisons are also employed on arrows and blowgun darts. The Caribs employed, similarly, a poison made from the sap of a tree called the 'manchinilles.' The antidote was the application to the wound of what we know of 'arrowroot.'

"The Seris of northwestern Mexico prepared poison by putting into the ground a cow's liver, rattlesnake, scorpions, centipedes and other unpleasant things and beating them with sticks. Into the mixture the arrow points were dipped. The Apaches and neighboring tribes were until recently in the habit of smearing upon their arrows a composition said to consist of decomposed deer's liver and rattlesnake venom. In some instances crushed red ants are also reported to have been used. A microscopic examination of such a coating upon arrows obtained from the Apaches in 1871 showed the presence of blood and a crystalline substance that was apparently rattlesnake venom. The venom of serpents retains its poisonous properties when dried indefinitely. One instance of poisoning by such an arrow mentioned to me was that of a man whose wound was a mere scratch on the shoulder blade, but previous to death, which ensued, the flesh of the man's back fell off, exposing the ribs and spine in several places.

"The Shoshone and Bannock Indians state that the proper way to poison arrows, as formerly practiced by them, is to secure a deer and cause it to be bitten by a rattlesnake, immediately after which the victim is killed, and the meat removed and placed in a hole in the ground. When the mass has become putrid the arrow points are dipped into it. The Clallams, of Puget Sound, used to make arrow points of copper, which were afterward dipped in sea water and permitted to corrode. I have never met an Indian who would admit the use of poisoned arrows in warfare against man. In nearly all instances where poisons are prepared by Indians the operation is performed with more or less ceremony, chanting and incantation, for the purpose of invoking evil spirits or demons. In their belief the effects of poison are due wholly to the presence in them of malevolent spirits or demons, which enter the body of the victim and destroy life."

HURRAH FOR THE CRANK.

A Chicagoan Appreciates the Genus and Says a Word in His Praise.

It is by no means the worst thing in the world to be called a crank. I find as I prowl up and down through the earth that wherever I meet a man with sufficient individuality to take a stout stand against impurity and shams of every kind, too honest to get rich by underhanded methods and too brave to be a cowardly conformist, he is called a crank. Wherever a woman is found who thinks more of her brain than of the hat that surmounts it she is a crank, says a writer in the Chicago Herald.

Wherever a man is found who honestly believes life holds better things for him than to become a dancing popinjay and a social success by reason of fine clothes and society manners, who would rather wear a shiny seamed coat and an unfashionable hat, and thus gain the means to cultivate his mind and enlarge his soul, he is a crank.

Wherever a young girl is found who laughs at fashion and wears a gown to please herself, rather than to conform to a passing style, who stands by a friend at the risk of becoming unpopular, and who is a law unto herself by the dictates of her own pure, sweet, womanly heart, she is a crank. Discoverers are cranks. Philanthropists and poets are cranks.

Christopher Columbus was a crank, and yet Chicago, after four hundred years, is turning itself head over heels to do him honor. Ah! well, my dear, when you count on your fingers the world's most famous cranks and note the outcome of their crankiness, who would not choose to go down upon the despised list?

ITEMS FOR AMERICANS.

DETROIT, Mich., claims to have fourteen thousand cases of la grippe.

IT costs the Americans about $1,000,000 a year to plug their teeth.

NEW YORK pays her aldermen $2,000 a year salary. Buffalo pays hers $1,000 a year salary. Brooklyn pays hers nothing.

GRAND RAPIDS leads the world in its percentage of divorces to marriages. This year the ratio was one to five and last year one to six.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD thinks that the title "Americans" should be reserved for Canadians. He calls the people of the United States "Yankees."

IT is estimated that in American cities the people have only about one-fifth as much free playground as have the people in the cities of the effete monarchies of Europe.

THE value of the exports of beef, hog and dairy products from the United States during February was $11,331,105, an increase of $300,745 over the corresponding month of last year.

THERE are nearly one hundred million acres of land in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico whose ownership is in dispute owing to the confusion growing out of the Mexican grants and the forgeries of Spanish deeds that have been prevalent.

THE greatest meat eaters in the world are the people of America, whose average consumption is one hundred and seventy-five pounds per annum. The English come next, with an average of a little over one hundred and ten pounds. The French eat only half as much meat as the English.

BITS OF WISDOM.

A WOMAN can only be a friend to a woman where her interests are not concerned.

MANY men make their servants a present of their old clothes. Most women sell theirs to struggling, ragged, maid servants.

MR. GLADSTONE'S idea of bequests is thus set forth: "What is wrested from me by the grip of death I can in no sense be said to give."

IN a recent address at a girls' school at Sandringham, Eng., the princess of Wales said: "The ambition of my life has been to mind my own business." A royal precept from royal lips.

THE true æsthetic culture might be realizable as a new form of the contemplative life, founding its claim on the intrinsic blessedness of vision—the vision of perfect men and things.—Walter Pater.

WHEN a young man's former sweetheart tells him she is going to marry somebody else he holds out his hand to her and says: "I hope you will be very happy!" but he knows all the time that in his secret heart he hopes she won't.

SOME things for a boy to learn: To make a fire. To be punctual. To hang up his hat. To help his mother or his sister. To wipe his boots on the mat. To close a door quietly. To treat the girls so well that they will all wish he was their brother.

A goose eats corn and grows feathers. A horse eats corn and grows hair. A coon eats corn and grows fur. A cow eats corn and grows milk. A hog eats corn and grows fat. A sheep eats corn and grows wool. A man eats corn and grows tired of it, and that's all he does grow.

SOME LARGEST THINGS.

THE largest state prison in the United States is located at Jefferson City, Mo.

THERE is a pear orchard or garden in the isle of Jersey containing sixty thousand pear trees.

THE largest peach orchard in the world is at Brownwood, Tex., which contains eleven thousand trees.

A TURNIP measuring four feet 11 inches in circumference and weighing fifty pounds is on exhibition at the New Whatcom (Wash.) chamber of commerce.

THE largest order for a single advertisement in one paper, before the war, was given by the Fairbanks Scale Company to the New York Tribune, and it amounted to three thousand dollars.

THE sale by Mrs. King, of Corpus Christi, the cattle queen of Texas, of 15,000 2-year-old steers is probably the largest single order for cattle ever filled in Texas. The consideration was $33,000. Mrs. King's ranch is worth $900,000.

ONE of the largest hogs in America—if not, in fact, the largest in the world—was reared by a Junction City (Kan.) man. The length was eight feet nine inches; girth of neck, six and a half feet; girth of center of body, eight feet; width across the hips, thirty inches; weight, one thousand five hundred and thirty-two pounds.

The Englishman's Breakfast.

An American should always understand what is meant by a breakfast in London. He will probably take breakfast in his lodgings, or, if he lives in the hotel, in the coffee room at a fixed charge. There are two distinct classes of breakfast, says the Chicago Herald, the light and the substantial, with prices to match. The first is one cup of coffee, one boiled egg and three slices of toast; the latter is one small chop, one egg, a penny loaf of bread, one buttered muffin and coffee. The principal dish of this latter meal is varied in lodging houses from day to day, the chop becoming sausage on Tuesday, ham on Wednesday, fried sole on Thursday, and then the lonely chop again, with the subsequent rotation kept up ad infinitum.

A MISSING LINK.

A Creature That Is a Combination of Animal and Vegetable.

One of the officers of the steamer Mariposa recently had a sort of missing link on exhibition, says the San Francisco Examiner. It is a combination of animal and vegetable life called bulrush caterpillar in New Zealand, in which country "it" (or they) is (or are) native.

The caterpillar part of the specimen is just an ordinary, everyday caterpillar, of the kind scientists call the sphooria robertsia.

The bulrush part of it grows out of the back of the worm's head, and but for the fact that it has a fork in it, it could pass as a miniature American bulrush of the kind commonly known as cattails.

It is about eight inches high, and has "whiskers" at the top just as a cattail has.

The caterpillar is only three inches long.

He was quite dead, of course, and careful dissection showed that the root of the bulrush had eaten out every particle of the worm's interior, so that the hairy hide simply formed a shell to cover the root.

The plant is scientifically known as metrosiderea robusta. It grows in New Zealand in more profusion than this particular variety of caterpillar does. While the bulrushes are frequently found without the caterpillar, it is seldom that the caterpillar is found without some bulrush is using him for a vegetating pot, and the extra size of the rushes that spring from the caterpillar betoken that there is a natural affinity for flesh on the part of the plant.

Those who have investigated the subject of the strange combination state that the caterpillar burrows in vegetable soil prior to its metamorphosis, and its burrowing gets some of the minute seeds of the bulrush lodged in the scales of the neck. Nourished by the warmth, moisture and richness of the insect's body, the seeds strike root into the unfortunate caterpillar's brain. The change into chrysalis is at once stopped, and after a few days the caterpillar dies, whereupon the bulrush proceeds to convert the entire animal substance into plant life.

The hide undergoes this change also, but does not lose its form, and many specimens possess the horns, legs and claws intact, but for the transformation of substance from animal to vegetable.

The bulrush pursues its way uninterrupted until every part of the caterpillar is transformed, when it, too, dies and the bunch of seeds at the top blow away to chase other worm victims.

The native New Zealander is very fond of the combination when it is fresh for food, and when evolution is complete for coloring matter to be used in their tattooing.

A LION AS A PILLOW.

How a Tamer Avoided the Service of a Jury Summons.

An amusing sketch of two lion whelps which were adopted as pets during the writer's residence in South Africa is given by a contributor to Forest and Stream. The lioness appeared to amuse herself by playing pranks on human strangers of her own sex, lying in ambush for them under the dining table.

Fearing that something serious might occur if I allowed my pets their liberty any longer, I had a large cage constructed, and for the first week or two was obliged to spend much time in it with them. The lioness fretted a great deal, and the only way I had of quieting her was to go in and lie down, using the lion as a pillow, while she stretched herself beside me with her head on my chest.

One day the sheriff informed me that he had a summons in his office for me to serve as a juryman. I begged off, but he was inexorable. A few days afterward he rode up to my gate, and I called my servant to open it for him while I hurried to the lion's cage.

Presently I heard him calling me, and on my answering he gradually found his way to the den, in which I was seated on the lion's recumbent body, while the lioness sat behind me with her chin resting on my shoulder. As soon as he saw me he sprang back and cried:

"Come out of there!"

"Hand that summons in here and I will do so."

"Do you want my arm torn off?"

"No, but I want you to make a legal service of that paper by handing it to me."

"I shall not take any such risk, but I will tear up the paper if you will only come out and save me from seeing you torn into pieces."

The paper was torn up and I stepped out of the cage, much to my friend's relief. A short time after I met the judge in the street, who wished to know if my mode of dodging jury duty was the one commonly practised in my own country.

Aggravated Cases.

An absent-minded woman in this town started down street the other day, says the Fairfield (Me.) Journal, and slipped and fell flat. In recovering herself she got turned around and started back home. She is a cousin to a woman who started to prepare the evening meal recently when she sneezed, and upon recovering thought she was "doing up" the supper dishes. She put everything away nicely and sat down for a quiet evening.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Remarkable Influence in the Newspaper World.

An Outline of the Success Which Attended His Efforts as an Editor—Fragments of His Paper's History.

Mr. Greeley was the sole proprietor of the New York Tribune when it first appeared, says a writer in that paper, but, appreciating his obligations, in about three months he associated with him Thomas McElrath as a partner and business manager. About fifteen thousand copies were then being circulated and the success of the venture was assured. It had started as a penny paper, but at the beginning of its second year the price was raised to two cents, and the weekly receipts supplied a constantly increasing surplus over expenditures. In these earliest years three other notable men, in addition to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Raymond, were attached to the enterprise. One of these was Bayard Taylor, another Charles A. Dana and the third George Jones. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dana were employed in the editorial rooms, and Mr. Jones sold papers over the counter. The campaign of 1844 brought the Tribune into the full measure of public favor. Mr. Greeley loved Henry Clay as a man and admired him beyond comparison as a statesman. No one of the vast army of Mr. Clay's ardent champions worked with such zeal and devotion as the editor of the Tribune. Personally and through the paper he argued and pleaded night and day, and every night and every day, and it may be doubted if his grief and bitterness in the hour of his own defeat, twenty-eight years later, were so keen and deep as the sorrow with which he announced to his readers the overwhelming defeat of Henry Clay. From that moment the batteries of the Tribune were turned upon the slaveholders and the abolition agitators in almost equal degree. Its fixed policy was the identification of the whig party with the cause of freedom. The Polk administration was opposed with sturdiness and vigor. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican war brought out a steady fire of protest, and if as projects they were not beaten, certainly they were shorn of their worst ambitions, and their worst results were prevented. During this period of the Tribune's history, from the democratic triumph of 1844 to the whig victory of 1848, it took its place as the leading American newspaper. It was filled with great achievements. Mr. Dana was managing editor, and its news department was remarkably interesting and complete. Mr. Taylor was supplying his famous letters from Germany. Science, social philosophy and commercial affairs were handled with marvelous skill, and already the paper had won its way into the affections of thoughtful and patriotic people. It was during this time that Fanny Fern wrote an illustrative account of the attitude held toward it by all sorts and kinds of the population. She had sent out for a copy, but her messenger had returned without it. The news-stand supplies were exhausted. So she undertook to find one herself, and, coming presently upon "an old huckster man," seated under a huge, faded umbrella in the sun, she asked if he had a Tribune.

"No, ma'am," he said, decidedly. And then, as the authoress told it, this conversation ensued:

"'Why, yes you have!' said I, laying my hand on the desired number.

"'Well, you can't have that, ma'am,' he replied, 'for I haven't read it myself.'

"'But I'll give you three cents for it!'

"'Nop!'

"'Four!'

"'Nop!'

"'Ten!'

"'No; you couldn't get it for one dollar. It's the only copy I've got left, and I won't sell it till I've had the chance to read it through myself!'

"You should have seen," said Fanny Fern, concluding, "the shapeless hat, the mosaic coat, the tattered vest and the amazing trousers that were educated up to that Tribune."

This sight was not a rare one as the years went on. The Tribune was a class paper, but the class was not determined by the kind of clothes people wore or the amount of money they could command. Brains and conscience were the qualities to which the Tribune appealed, and wherever they lived it found a home.

Found the Station.

Two Egyptians, dark-skinned and fez-topped, boarded a downtown train on the Sixth avenue elevated road a few days ago, says a New York paper. They took seats near the door. One of them produced a piece of paper and a pencil. On the paper were eleven straight lines an inch in height. An inch of space separated them. As the train stopped at Fifty-ninth street the Egyptian drew the pencil obliquely through the first line. The other man watched the operation intently and nodded approval. At each station a line was turned into an X until Eighth street was reached, when they were all X's but one. There the pair left the train. That was the Egyptian way of finding the right station. Some philanthropist counted the stations between Seventy-second and Eighth streets and gave them the paper and pencil, with instructions.

COAL IN THE WEST.

There Are Vast Fields of This Fuel Beyond the Mississippi.

The middle states as producers of coal and consequently as makers of iron have long been conscious of the rapid development in Alabama of coal mining and metallurgy, but few persons on the Atlantic side are aware, says the New York Times, of the vast coal fields west of the Mississippi, as indicated in bulletin No. 45 of the census.

In 1880 the quantity of coal produced west the Mississippi was set down at 4,584,234 tons. In 1889 it aggregated 16,067,500 tons. The value of the product in 1880 being $8,838,728, last year it was $34,412,262, an increase worth $15,583,540. In the decade, then, the augmentation of the product has been threefold, with the necessary decrease of value from $1.93 to $1.53 per ton. In 1880 North Dakota, Texas, New Mexico and Indian Territory produced no coal; now they enter into the list as mining coal. Iowa comes first, with 179 regularly established mines and 350 located mines, with a total product of 4,061,704 tons, employing 9,200 persons. Kansas and Missouri produce, respectively, 2,330,000 and 2,567,333 tons, and the two give employment to 11,000 people.

Colorado makes 2,360,536 tons of coal, and 4,648 persons work in the mines. Kansas has coal measures with an area of 10,000 square miles, which underlie the entire eastern portion of the state. Coal is known to exist in twenty counties, but operations are so far limited to six of them. Half of Iowa is underlaid with coal well adapted for steam and heating purposes. It is the possibilities of Texas as a coal producing state which are of interest. There seem to be good reasons for believing that her coal measures have an area of 12,000 square miles. So far her production has been small—about 138,000 tons in 1889.

In California the best source of coal is in the Mount Diablo district and Coos Bay, but the output from all mines has been small—121,330 tons. The consumption of coal in California having been at present about 1,231,975 tons, Australia and Japan furnish 409,373 tons, British Columbia 417,904, and Washington 372,514 tons. It is in Washington that there arises the not too sanguine hope that in a short time she will produce all the coal wanted in California.

The total area of the coal deposit at Washington has not yet been determined, but Mr. J. H. Jones, with the special agent in charge of the division of mines and mining, believes "there is no doubt that almost inexhaustible supplies are at hand not only for the future demand of its own population but sufficient to furnish a basis of profitable traffic for transportation to the entire Pacific coast." In 1889 the Washington product of coal was close to 1,000,000 of tons.

LONGEVITY OF CELEBRITIES.

Moltke's Great Work Done After He Had Reached the Age of Sixty-Six.

Moltke did not quite reach the years of Wrangel, who died in 1877 at the age of over 93, nor did he quite equal Emperor William I., who lacked but thirteen days of completing his ninety-first year. Two years ago the St. James Gazette, noting that "the majority of Prussian field-marshals have been old men," found plenty of examples also of aged English soldiers of celebrity, present and past, including Sir Patrick Grant, who at that time was about 85 years old, with seventy years' service; Lord Napier, then 79; Wellington, who died at 83, after sixty-five years of service; Lord Gough, who lived to 90, with seventy-five years of service; Sir John Burgoyne, who entered the army at 16 and reached the age of 89. Of the French veterans it cited McMahon, at that time 81 years old; Canrobert, at that time 80; Soult, who died at 82, after sixty-six years of service; Grouchy, who died at 81, and so on. To these examples may be added that of the longest-lived of our more distinguished revolutionary soldiers, Stark, who died at the age of nearly 94. Admiral Wallis of the British navy celebrated recently his hundredth birthday.

But of course the interest on this point in Moltke's career is, says the New York Sun, that the great work of his life was done after he had reached the age of 66; and, indeed, until 60 he was little known outside of Prussia. His supreme achievements were effected at the age of 70 and 71; but no one ever questioned that he was in his full vigor as a strategist at 80, or that Germany's chief reliance would have been on him, for planning and directing her campaigns, up to a very few years ago. Indeed he gave evidence of his ability until his resignation of his office of chief of the general staff in August, 1888, to do its routine work, in supervision and criticism, with his wonted vigor and precision.

A Hint About Sponges.

Never use a sponge, says an exchange, unless you have thoroughly soaked it. This will take out the muriatic acid used in its preparation for the market. If you buy a sponge from a drug store or anywhere at retail you do not get the virgin article that is dragged from the bottom of the sea. It has seen a number of changes. Sponges are bleached white with muriatic acid, and the men who do this work have sore and sometimes bleeding hands on account of the strength of the solution. After bleaching the fine ones are dyed yellow.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 18, 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

JOHN F. UHLHORN, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 205 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

G. H. KELLOGG, 320 Pine street.

Since the McKinley bill took effect, the "pearl button" factories in this country have increased from eleven to sixty, and the wages are from $18 to $20 per week, and the Free-Traders say the buttons cannot be made in this country. The American people can make everything, and will, under Protection.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Germany in full state the coming Fall. This means an immense expenditure of English and German gold for a grand exhibit of royalty. What fools the people of those countries are to put up with such nonsense in this enlightened age.

William Hayward, a Pioneer, of Haywards, after whom the town was named, died at that place on the 9th inst., aged 72 years. Captain N. Kidder and William Cummings, Pioneers, of Sacramento, died this week.

Europe will be a good customer this year for Uncle Sam's wheat, and the gold we have been shipping to Europe will come back.

GAME LAWS.—We thank the Fish and Game Commissioners for a copy of the Fish and Game Laws of California, compiled by S. P. Maslin, and published in an 84 page pocket edition by State Printer Johnston.

The people of Napa county are blessed, There is not a person in jail or out on bail awaiting trial; the Superior Court docket is clean, and the Judge and District Attorney are off on a vacation.

"No hab got, how can do?" The Denver & Rio Grande cannot pay a dividend on preferred stock, because there is no money to pay one with. A most excellent reason.

Wm. Hanlon, one of the famous Hanlon brothers, during a trapeze performance at Forepaugh's Circus at Lyons, Iowa, on Monday, fell and broke his neck. He left a sick wife in New York.

Edward Burgess, designer of the world-renowned yacht Volunteer, died in Boston on Sunday, aged 43.

Southern Californians are excursioning to San Diego to visit the Itata and Charleston, now anchored in that harbor.

On Monday an insane man shot at President Carnot in Paris. No damage.

NEW TO-DAY.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment, No. 13, levied on the 1st day of June, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Am't.
E R Grant, Trustee	825	10	1 00
E R Grant, Trustee	1488	5	50
E R Grant, Trustee	1497	5	50
H B Parsons & Co, Trustees	1854	15	1 50
Geo Grant, Trustee	4077	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4100	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4115	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4219	100	10 00
E B Grant, Trustee	4315	100	10 00
E R Grant, Trustee	4336	100	10 00
E A Richardson, Trustee	4486	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4535	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4536	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4547	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4559	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4570	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4572	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4574	100	10 00
T T Atkinson & Co, Trustees	4590	100	10 00
T T Atkinson & Co, Trustees	4711	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4712	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4789	100	10 00
E R Grant, Trustee	4766	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4775	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4777	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4790	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4792	100	10 00
Hadley & Doud, Trustees	4804	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4815	100	10 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4816	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4839	100	10 00
S B Wakefield & Co, Trustees	4840	200	20 00
Geo B Root, Trustee	4856	100	10 00
Geo B Root, Trustee	4857	100	10 00
F E Luty, Trustee	4863	200	20 00
Geo Grant, Trustee	4865	900	90 00
Louis Lewis	4577	100	10 00
Louis Lewis	4578	100	10 00
Louis Lewis	4579	100	10 00
Louis Lewis	4580	100	10 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 1st day of June, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction on

THURSDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1891, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

Office—No. 330 Pine street, Room 5, San Francisco, California. jy18-8

MUST BE STOPPED.

From the very few Fourth of July orations that have been published and have fallen under our observation we notice a general demand, "all along the line," for radical amendments to our Naturalization laws, to the end that no foreigner shall be admitted to citizenship unless he can prove that he is of good moral character and will make a good citizen; that he can read and write the English language, and has read and intelligently understands the Constitution of the United States. Chas. L. Hayes, in his oration in our own town of Bridgeport, had much to say on this subject and spoke forcibly in regard to the opening of our doors for the paupers, professional beggars and convicts of Europe; and County Clerk J. D. Murphey, who orated at Bodie, also dwelt at length upon this subject, and the people of Mono county indorsed their sentiments, so forcibly expressed by both of their orators. This is a matter that will enter largely into the National campaign next year, and we are glad to note that our Congressman, Hon. W. W. Bowers, of San Diego, has given the matter much attention, as is shown in his oration delivered in his county. It is to be hoped he will make good use of the data he has regarding the abuses of our immigration and naturalization laws, and bring about a decided revolution in these matters, which already menace the peace of the country. The great applause which greeted these utterances show that the American people are in earnest in demanding relief by an immediate stoppage of foreign immigration to this country.

We have enough people now, and more than can secure as good a living as an American citizen, whether native or adopted, should have, and the continued influx of the undesirable classes adds to the difficulty of making a living for oneself and family in every part of our country. If we should stop this European influx, as we did the Chinese, and then weed out the convicts and paupers assisted to the United States by the several European Governments; and then assist the worthy among us to make homes on our public lands and add to the wealth of the Nation, "strikes" and rumors of "strikes" would be few and far between, as the majority of the labor troubles are the result of this great influx from Europe. If our law makers and those who execute the laws will but recover the millions of acres that have been stolen by corporations and land-grabbers generally, thousands of happy firesides would spring up in the sparsely settled States and Territories and thousands who are now employees would become employers, and thus the labor market would be materially relieved.

This Immigration question will be second only to the Tariff, and the Party ignoring it will go to the wall.

LEGAL.

IN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Mono, State of California.

Regular Meeting, July 6th, 1891. Present, Wm. Stewart, Wat. Morgan, Wm. Calnan, Henry A. Pitts and N. B. Hunewill, Chairman. J. D. Murphey, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors of Mono County, Cal., do ordain as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 43.

SECTION 1st. The Regular Quarterly Meetings of the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, shall hereafter be held on the First Monday of January, on the First Monday of April, on the First Monday of July, and on the Fourth Monday of September of each year at the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Special Meetings of the Board will be held at said County Seat at such times as the business of the County may require.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall be published in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a paper published in Mono County, at least once a week for Two Weeks, said publication to be made within Fifteen days after the adoption thereof, and this Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after the First day of August, 1891.

This Ordinance having been Twice read, and duly considered by the Board, was put upon its passage, and was adopted on this 10th day of July, 1891, by the following vote:

AYES: Calnan, Pitts, Stewart, Morgan, Hunewill.

NOES: None.

N. B. HUNEWILL, Chairman.

ATTEST: [L.S.] J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Indorsed: Ordinance No. 43.

Filed July 10th, 1891. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

Recorded July 10th, 1891, in Book B, folio 54.

jy11-2w J. D. Murphey, Co. Clerk.

NOTICE TO ALL CHINESE PERSONS WITHIN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, approved March 20th, 1891, all CHINESE PERSONS within the State of California are hereby directed and commanded to appear at the office of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics within Ninety [90] Days from JULY 20th, 1891, and apply for the Certificate of Residence provided for in said Act.

GEO. W. WALTS, Commissioner Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of California.

San Francisco, May 20th, 1891. je20-6w

Savings and Loan Society HAS REMOVED

From 519 Clay Street to

N.W. cor. Sutter and Montgomery Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Oldest Incorporated Savings Bank in the State.

Guaranteed Capital and Reserve Fund, - $1,100,000

Loans made at lowest rates on approved collaterals and on City and Country Real Estate.

TERM AND ORDINARY DEPOSITS RECEIVED

One of the liveliest old men in Washington to-day lives at the White House, and he is known to every one as the father of Mrs. President Harrison. The Rev. Dr. Scott is now ninety-one years of age. He tells me that he continued to mature until he was sixty, and that he thinks he was in his prime at that time. He believes in laughing as much as possible in life, and says it was care that killed the cat. He has not had any regular rule of diet or of exercise, and while he believes in temperance he would not advise young men to be too careful of what they eat, but he would say that they should worry as little as possible, marry young, and get all they can out of life from day to day.—Washington Cor.

The Newburgh (N. Y.) News says: The clerks of the Sub-Treasury at New York city had the hardest day's work they have ever had with pension checks on Tuesday. The checks came in on them from out-of-town banks in a perfect shower, no less than 44,643 separate checks coming in to be counted, entered and paid. In addition to these, 2,000 other checks were received in the ordinary course of business. The checks kept them at work until near midnight on that wretchedly hot June night. The checks when piled up one on the other and pressed down measured 18½ feet in hight, and represented $1,732,775. Eleven pension agencies draw their checks directly on the New York Sub-Treasury, but they never before drew so many as on this occasion.

Eri Grey, of Kingston, N. Y., was lately placed in the Delaware County, N. Y., Almshouse. He is 108 years old, well preserved, and his powers of sight, hearing and speech are not in the least impaired.

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.

Location of Principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of June, 1891, an assessment, No. 13, of Ten Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 11th day of July, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 6th day of August, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. E. LUTY, Secretary,

OFFICE—No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California. je6-td

MISCELLANEOUS.



F. W. KROUGH & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

HORSE POWERS,

TANKS, PUMPS and WIND MILLS.

All kinds of Mills and Pumps repaired. Orders Promptly Executed. Pumping Machines Made to Order.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

51 Beale Street, San Francisco.

my30-3m

SEWING MACHINES.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Pacific Department—Distributing Office,

725 Market Street, History Building,

SAN FRANCISCO.



THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

IN CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATTLE AND SHEEP LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CATTLE and SHEEP LICENSES are due and payable at my office in the Court House, Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

MORRIS HAYS, Special License Tax Collector.

Bridgeport May 12th, 1891. my12

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	37½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.



THE Bravest 500 OF '61,

A Wonderful Book made from the records of the War Department.

COMPILED BY BVT. MAJ.-GEN. T. F. Rodenbaugh.

Of the 2,772,304 men enlisted in the Union Army and Navy, 1861-5, a little less than 500 were especially recognized by the War Dept., as coming under the Act of Congress, July 12, 1862, for distinguished bravery, which gave them the United States Medal of Honor.

Many of the stories, told by the heroes themselves, of how they won the high distinction, are extremely interesting. That the records of these deeds are almost unknown to their countrymen, but lie buried in the pigeon holes of the War Dept., and in the recesses of their own breasts, seems astonishing.

This book must find a wide sale, for it is full of incidents that will interest every old soldier in the land, and our boys will glory in it. It is an 8vo volume of over 800 pages, with nearly 100 excellent illustrations, made specially for the work.

It speaks of its time and deserves a place in the library of all who would not altogether forget the glorious past.

AGENTS WANTED.

I want One Agent in every township of county. Any person, with this book, can make money rapidly, for it will sell quick! For full description and terms to Agents, address

THE HISTORY COMPANY, The History Building 723 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MINING NOTICES.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

MINERAL ENTRY NO. 217, MADE OCT. 9, 1888, BY NAPOLEON B. HUNEWILL FOR THE RANCHERIA PLACER MINING CLAIM.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal. May 19, 1891.

In compliance with instructions contained in Hon. Commissioner's Letter "N," of April 18, 1891, that the published and posted notice of said Mineral Entry described the E ½ of N E ¼ of N E ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E, while the location notice and application papers call for the the E ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E. NOW, THEREFORE, NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Applicant of said Mineral Entry claims the said E ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼ of Sec 29, T 3 N, R 26 E, as appears in said application papers.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said E ½ of N E ¼ of N W ¼, of Sec. 29, T 3 N, R 26 E., of said Rancheria Placer Mining Claim or surface ground, are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, California, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

First publication May 20, 1891. my20 10w

LAND NOTICES.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. June 2, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

JULY 21, 1891,

viz: ANTONIO F. GONZALVES, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1516 for the

S ½ of S W ¼, Sec 10; N E ¼ of N W ¼, and N W ¼ of N E ¼, Sec 15, T 3 N, R 26 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

A. F. Bryant, M. J. Cody, J. A. Murphey and Ed. Murphey, all of Bridgeport, Mono County Cal.

je12-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water,

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,

310 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

HAVE YOU DECIDED WHERE TO GO FOR YOUR SUMMER OUTING?

The new route via Calistoga to Bartlett Springs, Clear Lake, Soda Bay, Harbin Springs, Seigler Springs, Adams Springs, Anderson Springs, Highland Springs, Howard Springs, and the other resorts of Lake County, is the most charming combination of rail, stage and steamer travel in the State.

Have you ever seen the Geysers?

The Hotel del Monte, El Carmelo, and Pacific Grove are dreams of vacation luxury, with very moderate charges.

Charming Santa Cruz always has its thousands.

Camping in the Santa Cruz Mountains is the sweetest and most healthful of pleasures.

Yosemite is Nature's grandest expression of the sublime and beautiful.

The lakes of the high Sierra — Tahoe, Donner, Webber, Independence — have vast stores of beauty, pure air, hunting, fishing, boating, health and happiness.

Grand old Shasta appeals with majestic eloquence to lovers of nature.

Santa Monica, Long Beach, and Santa Barbara remain the gems of the South.

How many have seen the wonderful Palm Valley?

Ask Agents Southern Pacific Company for a copy of "CALIFORNIA RESORTS."

Every Summer Resort in California worth visiting is on the Lines of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, as above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

THE LEADING PAPER OF MONO COUNTY. ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION,

A HOME FAMILY JOURNAL.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amidst wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Conveyances Stabling.

my23-6m

BARNETT'S HOTEL, COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

(Topaz Wagon Road, 60 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jy4-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. je13

W. O. PARKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. P. W. BENNETT, STOCKTON, CAL.

BENNETT & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 27-3m

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIONEER SALOON,

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the best of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ap25-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

And will be conducted first-class.

22-tf E. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, JULY 18, 1891.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

District Attorney H. M. Eddy arrived from San Francisco on Tuesday's Bridgeport and Carson stage.

Judge O. F. Hakes has been in town all the week.

Wm. Radley was up from Antelope on Tuesday and went to Bodie.

Alex. Kilpatrick, wife and son, of Cameron, came up on Wednesday and went up to Twin Lakes on Thursday to camp a week or two.

Treasurer Joe A. Brown and wife went up to Twin Lakes on Thursday to camp and fish a few days.

Sheriff Cody and family went to Twin Lakes yesterday to camp a couple of weeks.

Hon. T. B. Rickey came to town last evening.

George Chichester came from Antelope yesterday, and returned this morning.

Judge Virden and wife are expected to arrive home to-morrow.

"OUT TO GRASS."—The low salary bill passed by the last Legislature has made the "grass" about the Court House shorter this year, so our officials are turning themselves "out to grass" in order to recuperate for the heavy work of the coming Fall. The District Attorney was the first "to grass," and he has just returned from a short grazing in Oregon and Washington, where he has studied the economical with a view of assisting his brother (and sister) officials in their laudable endeavors to exist on their new salaries, and in furtherance of his Christian endeavors to ameliorate the condition of his fellow officials, he is now wrestling with the problem of "How to pay a $75 board bill out of a $50 salary, and how much will remain for the monthly quota of laundry work, cigars and "lemonade" and billiards, etc., which are requisite to make life in these woolly mountains what it should be? He is looking fine now, but he will not be very purse-y when he draws this month's salary. Our Sheriff and the Treasurer are grazing around Twin Lakes, part of their diet being fish, which will increase their brain power, the Sheriff intending to go East to study the economic ways of its people, who can teach him how to lay up a few thousands of dollars out of a $2500 salary. He can get some "pointers" by interviewing some of the Eastern bank Presidents and Cashiers, and the Boston "Four Hundred" who visited San Francisco a few years ago and paid their hotel bills with car tickets presented them by the Reception Committee to enable them to see San Francisco in all her dirtiness. The Treasurer needs a brain recuperative, as he is puzzled to know why the members of the Legislature expect him to give a $50,000 bond and remain in his office from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and remain honest on a salary of $50 a month, when many of those legislators required double his yearly salary before they would articulate "Yes" or "No" on "little bills" before them.

FREIGHTS.—Nay's big teams, one section driven by Nay, and the other by W. O. Lundy, left here yesterday morning for Carson to load for Lundy. Now that the Lundy boom has opened much freight is going into that town. And several teams are constantly running between here and Carson, freighting for Bridgeport merchants.

THE old Lisbon mill, at Mammoth, once a booming town of Mono, has been purchased by John P. Hammond, and removed to Lundy, where it will be erected and help the Lundy boom.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—On this page we publish Auditor Murphey's report of authorized expenditures, and disbursements from the county treasury during the six months ending June 30th.

LOW FARE.—The fare to Sam. Fales' Hot Springs, by Gelatt's stage, has been reduced to $1 50, which is cheap enough for so pleasant a 14-mile ride.

CON. PACIFIC.—Under "New To-Day," will be found the Delinquent List of the Con. Pacific Mining Co.—sale August 6th.

WE had another hot wave yesterday and Thursday—95 degrees, but there is a fine breeze to-day.

No more strawberries—raspberries next in order.

SEVERAL who have not had their annual bath went to the Buckeye Springs to-day.

ON Monday C. M. Stewart's team left for Carson for freight for A. F. Bryant.

ACROSS THE DEEP, TO THE FAR WEST.

On steamboats, cars and stage-coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and execrable flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, remedies cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a fine defense against malarial disorders, nullifies the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick-headache, and is an incomparable cure for costiveness and biliousness.—The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionally to such an extent as to jeopardise life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realis-

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES FOR THE TERM ENDING JUNE 30th, 1891.

To Whom Paid.	For What Purpose Paid.	Amount.
O F Hakes,	Superior Judge.	$125 00
M J Cody,	Sheriff and Tax Collector,	416 66
O H Kister,	Clerk, Auditor & Recorder,	216 66
J A Brown,	Treasurer,	83 33
C L Hayes,	District Attorney,	75 00
J F Crowell,	Janitor,	60 00
H C Hampton,	School Superintendent,	33 33
J J Welch,	Assessor,	75 00
Mrs Joe Schreck,	Indigent,	20 00
Thos Fales,	"	10 00
B T Brown,	trial juror,	8 00
J G Thompson,	Grand Juror,	25 00
G B Day,	"	18 25
James Todkill,	"	27 25
F B Hunewill,	"	19 25
W T Elliott,	"	18 75
A J Severe,	"	18 25
W F Brandon,	"	18 25
H S Kennedy,	"	35 50
W P Oakes,	"	26 75
Wood Larson,	"	27 25
C M Stewart,	"	18 75
W D Davidson,	"	24 75
R G Montrose,	"	26 75
B Peeler,	"	18 75
Wm Witherill,	"	35 50
G H Moyle,	"	23 00
A D Waltse,	"	18 50
J F Millner,	"	35 50
N Benta,	election services,	5 00
B B Summers,	"	5 00
C H Kelly,	burial of poor,	30 00
N H Gregory,	election services,	10 00
J H Patterson,	"	10 00
Wm Boardman,	lumber for bridge	37 40
Rod Mc Innis,	election services	10 00
J N Sheehan,	"	10 00
Jesse Summers,	"	5 0
B T Brown,	"	10 00
S B Burkham,	"	2 50
P Fahrenback,	rebate of personal property tax,	1 67
Harvey Boone,	hire of team for District Attorney,	25 00
A Kilpatrick,	election services,	10 00
R R Fonke,	"	10 00
H C Curren,	Constable fees,	70 25
R M & A C Folger,	printing,	26 25
H Boone,	supplies for poor,	13 00
H C Curren,	supplies and care of jail,	61 75
Mrs. M A Hearne,	care of Hospital,	222 00
L A Murphey,	team for District Attorney,	26 50
M J Cody,	board of prisoners,	51 00
Bancroft Whitney & Co.,	stationery,	17 50
O H Kister,	supplies for county,	26 41
S A Murphey,	board of jury,	6 50
H C Hampton,	Board of Education, etc.,	151 10
J F Crowell,	Grand Juror,	18 25
Clara Cutts,	board of indigent,	72 00
Felix Donnelly,	indigent witness,	10 00
J W Hellshorn	"	10 00
A F Bryant,	supplies for poor,	22 63
D Hays & Bro.,	"	76 54
Estate of W H Kienborts,	election services,	5 50
C B Donnelly,	election services	10 00
A Serva iti,	labor on road,	15 50
A Arrild.	team for District Attorney,	10 50
R C Christen,	interpreter fees,	8 00
Jas Borland,	election services,	10 00
Jas Todkill,	supplies for poor,	28 03
C L Hayes,	District Attorney stage fare,	3 00
R C Christen,	indigent witness,	6 00
J H Sheehan,	board of indigent,	30 00
T A Keables,	County Physician,	225 00
O R Larsen,	labor on road,	14 00
J F Millner,	supplies for poor,	11 88
J F Millner,	"	45 94
H M McNamara,	"	7 25
J A Brown,	"	85 90
Wm Lynch,	Constable fees,	11 25
Jas. Logan,	labor on bridge,	15 50
P Curtis,	Health Officer,	20 00
W R Ritchie,	labor on road,	12 00
R C Christen,	Justice fees and inquest,	62 25
N B Hunewill,	Supervisor,	45 00
Wm Stewart,	"	42 00
H A Pitts,	"	48 00
Wat Morgan,	"	42 00
Wm Calnan,	"	80 40
P Curtis,	Cowdrey Judicial Treatise,	10 00
E L Benedict,	rebate on personal property tax,	2 02
J A Schell,	"	1 20
R T Pearce,	"	88
O H Kister,	"	95
H M Eddy,	District Attorney,	75 00
J F Crowell,	Janitor,	60 00
J A Brown,	Treasurer,	83 33
Cornelia Richards,	Supt of Schools,	33 33
J D Murphey,	County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,	216 65
W H Virden,	Superior Judge,	125 00
Mrs J A Schreck,	indigent,	20 00
J Stenderup,	trial juror,	8 00
C R Green,	"	14 75
Goo Chichester,	"	15 75
P Fehrenback,	"	15 25
W O Lundy,	"	13 50
P Regan,	"	14 75
C W Crapster,	"	15 25
J H Patterson,	"	10 25
L Gullickson,	"	15 00
P Anderson,	"	8 25
J McClure,	"	23 50
M Huntoon,	"	7 75
S T Oates,	"	15 25
J W Harvey,	"	15 25
A McQuaid,	"	11 00
Wood Larsen,	"	13 25
N Dondero,	"	15 25
H F Cavin,	"	14 00
A Petralli,	"	16 00
G Scavine,	"	14 00
G W Eah,	"	13 75
P Geelhoed,	"	29 50
P Parmeter,	"	8 25
T Kirkwood,	"	9 25
O H Strickland,	"	19 00
M J Harrington,	"	26 50
J Clousett,	"	12 00
B Peeler,	"	12 75
T Dobbin,	"	12 75
T Carney,	"	21 25
S M Smith,	"	6 75
H Carney,	"	21 25
E Terry,	"	21 25
N Andrews,	"	17 00
J O Wheeler,	"	22 00
T Sly,	"	20 75
G Filesina,	"	20 75
J Graham,	"	17 00
M B Holmdrop,	"	20 75
E Deicas,	"	19 00
N Huntoon,	"	13 75
A Maranville,	"	17 00
A Arrild,	"	20 00
D E Jones,	"	21 25
A D Waltse,	"	15 50
J M Miller,	"	22 75
S Frost,	"	24 25
L Amiot,	"	23 75
W T Barnes,	"	23 50
L W Dechambeau,	"	23 25
J Sinnamon,	"	9 75
W P Brandon,	"	15 25
H L Leavitt,	"	15 25
E Perry,	"	17 00
A Taylor,	"	13 75
P G Hughes,	"	12 25
F Giuna,	"	46 25
C Thivierge,	"	44 10
W H C Matthews,	"	41 00
H C Hampton,	"	26 25
M J Cody,	Sheriff and Tax Collector,	416 66
J Powell,	trial juror,	45 25
J Hand,	"	12 25
J D Dawson,	"	39 75
E B Tinkum,	"	26 25
J Westwood,	"	26 25
G W Vanaickle,	"	26 25
E A Murphey,	"	26 25
L D Ladd,	"	37 25
A F Bryant,	"	26 25
J J Welch,	Assessor,	75 00
W H Virden.	Superior Judge,	125 00
M J Cody,	Sheriff and Tax Collector,	416 66
H M Eddy,	District Attorney,	75 00
J A Brown,	Treasurer,	83 33
J D Murphey,	County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,	216 66
J J Welch,	Assessor,	75 00
Cornelia Richards,	Supt of Schools,	33 33
J F Crowell,	Janitor,	60 00
Mrs J A Schreck,	indigent,	20 00
P Regan,	redemption money—Virginia Creek Hydraulic Mine,	200 00
Thos Fales,	indigent for January, February and March,	30 00
H C Hampton,	rebate on personal property tax,	46
H M Eddy,	District Attorney,	75 00
J F Crowell,	Janitor,	49 00
J J Welch,	Assessor,	120 00
M J Cody,	Sheriff and Tax Collector,	416 66
J A Brown,	Treasurer,	83 33
W H Virden,	Superior Judge,	125 00
J D Murphey,	County Clerk, Auditor and Recorder,	216 66
Cornelia Richards,	Supt of Schools,	33 33
R C Christen,	indigent witness,	24 00
W T Owens,	"	24 00
Bodie Store,	supplies for county,	33 00
O. Sinclair,	supplies for poor,	8 50
A Carlisle & Co.,	stationery, etc.,	113 10
M J Salisbury,	supplies for poor,	7 25
The Bancroft Co.,	stationery,	7 50
M J Cody,	board of prisoners,	88 00
D Hays & Bro.,	supplies for poor,	22 25
O E Jones,	printing,	110 00
H Boone,	supplies for poor,	14 00
A J Severe,	rebate on personal property tax,	85
C H Kelly,	burial of indigent,	30 00
J J Kelly,	Jailer at Bodie,	78 00
M P Snow,	labor on road,	45 00
M P Snow,	conveying insane,	25 00
Kirman & Rickey,	supplies for poor,	49 65
W Radley,	care of indigent,	29 33
Clara Cutts,	"	30 67
Jas Todkill,	"	7 50
Jas Todkill,	"	24 70
C E Heal,	labor on road,	60 00
Mrs. C McNamara,	board of indigent,	45 00
H McNamara,	beef for indigent,	4 23
J F Millner,	supplies for poor,	60 51
J Le and,	care of indigent,	27 75
H McNamara,	beef for indigent,	9 16
H McNamara,	care of District Attorney's team,	15 00
M Griswold,	medical attendance,	100 00
A Arrild,	conveying indigent,	2 50
J H Sheehan,	supplies for poor,	27 28
J D Murphey,	stamps, etc.,	19 25
R M & A C Folger,	printing,	30 00
J F Crowell,	supplies for county,	3 00
J Fredell,	care of indigent,	100 00
T A Keables,	County Physician,	225 00
J Logan,	labor on road.	11 25
A F Bryant,	supplies for poor,	10 87
Palm & Co.,	Codes,	5 00
Mrs M A Hearne,	care of Hospital and indigent,	190 50
S Fales,	care of indigent,	227 80
J A Brown,	supplies for county,	15 45
Huntoon Bros,	meat for indigent,	8 50
W Price,	labor on road,	25 00
West Publishing Co.,	Reporters' System,	21 00
H L Leavett,	board of indigent,	5 50
T Fendlon,	labor on road,	10 00
C L Hayes,	Catalogue of Law Library,	15 00
Wm Calnan,	Supervisor,	81 00
N B Hunewill.	"	46 50
Wm Stewart,	"	36 00
Wat Morgan,	"	36 00
H A Pitts,	"	42 00
B H Miner,	Court Reporter,	62 50
R Barnard,	"	62 50
J McCaghran,	care of indigent,	30 00
J F Crowell,	Janitor,	60 00
J J Welch,	part payment of salary as Assessor for April, 1891,	90 00
M J Cody,	part payment of salary as Sheriff for April, 1891,	160 00
M J Cody,	part payment of salary as Tax Collector for April, 1891,	40 00
Cornelia Richards,	part payment of salary as Supt of Schools for April, 1891,	15 00
W H Virden,	Superior Judge,	125 00
J A Brown,	State mileage as Treasurer,	100 00
Mrs J Schreck,	indigent for March and April,	40 00
S Fales,	mileage as trial juror,	3 50
O F Hakes,	salary as Superior Judge for five days in January,	16 64
J F Crowell,	Janitor,	60 00
M J Cody,	part payment of salary as Sheriff for May, 1891,	160 00
M J Cody,	part payment of salary as Tax Collector for May, 1891,	40 00
H M Eddy,	part payment of salary as District Attorney for April and May, 1891,	99 00
N D Arnot,	Superior Judge, presiding for Judge W H Virden,	75 00
W H Virden,	Superior Judge,	125 00
Cornelia Richards,	part payment of salary as Supt of Schools for May, 1891,	15 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO. } ss

I, J. D. Murphey, County Clerk of the County of Mono, State of California, and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the authorized expenditures for the Term ending June 30, 1891.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

The Sexton and Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Huntington Center, Conn., had O. P. Shelton arrested for ringing its bell on the Fourth. All the patriotic citizens and girls are on Shelton's side, and his arrest has stirred up the whole town—all being "down" on the Warden and Sexton. It is a foregone conclusion that on the next Fourth the bell will be rung with a vim. Shelton has received congratulatory telegrams and letters, and offers of help from lawyers.

The Ohio Democratic Convention nominated Governor Campbell for re-election, but a motion to make it unanimous, was met by a storm of one hundred noes, a vote which indicates that a majority of the Democracy of Cincinnati will not vote for him. In accepting the nomination, Campbell denounced the Republican Party for all that it is worth. Was bitter against the McKinley bill, and said that it is a clearly defined issue of Tariff Reform and Protection. The Republicans were never more united, and expect to elect McKinley by 30,000 majority.

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AFRAID OF THE HORSES.

Two Women Who Took a Ride After a Skittish Pair.

"A little incident, showing how the mote in one's own eye effectually obscures the beam in a brother's, happened to me very lately," said a woman recently to the editor of the New York Times woman's department. "I am desperately timid where horses are concerned, and when, a fortnight ago, a friend and I ran away from our families for a few days' rest and outing at one of the near-by spring resorts, it was with a sinking of the heart that I felt obliged to accept her proposal for a ride the morning after our arrival. It was a lovely day, there was nothing apparently to do, and I simply had not the moral courage to say frankly that riding was purgatory to me.

"My survey of the horses was, however, a very sharp one when we came out on the piazza to enter the carriage, and my peace of mind was not enhanced by the coltish look and actions of one of the pair. I could not indeed resist asking the coachman if his animals were safe, though I knew perfectly well what his answer would be. His stereotyped 'Gentle as kittens, mum,' did not therefore reassure me in the least. Before we got out of the hotel grounds the suspected horse justified my fears by shying at every tree and post we passed. When the highway was reached he acted no better, and by the time we had ridden a city block I was pale with nervous fright and almost unable to speak.

"My friend was kindness itself. She tried to reassure me, suggested the Delsarte method to regain composure, thought the horse was merely restive from standing, and so on. I tried desperately to pull myself together, and might have succeeded but for the body of a discarded yellow omnibus which I saw at the roadside a short distance ahead. What would that dreadful horse do at that, I wondered! In a moment we were abreast of it with the horse shying half way across the road, then bolting forward, to be brought down only after several energetic pulls.

"'That settles it, my dear,' said my friend, 'this drive is chiefly for your pleasure; it shall not be made a pain to you,' and she ordered the coachman back to the hotel.

"I attempted a feeble disclaimer. But my friend persevered in her resolve, and ten minutes after leaving the piazza we again drew rein before it. A brief wait, and once more we were driven off, this time behind a pair of well-broken animals that trotted along in the most reassuring fashion. The ride was delightful. I had not a breath of fear, and I more than once expressed my gratitude to my friend for humoring my nervous fancies. As often as I did so she earnestly deprecated such expression in some embarrassment, I now recall, and this morning's post brings me a brief line from her, in which she says: 'My dear: In our recent memorable drive I must confess that I was fully as frightened as you, and even more eager to return to the hotel for a change of horses.' Which, as I at once wrote to her, while it lessens my burden of gratitude, increases my admiration for her self-control."

A MAN WITH A CONSCIENCE.

He Was a Snorer and He Didn't Want to Disturb His Neighbors.

Who ever heard of a confirmed snorer who frankly admitted the error of his ways and showed some consideration for the comfort of others? For the benefit of that vast majority of sufferers from the feats and nasal athletics the St. Louis Globe-Dispatch gives to the world the discovery of a snorer who proved himself entitled a few days ago to be called a gentleman.

He came to a small family hotel one day and made the welkin ring for two nights. Then conscience smote him. Voluntarily, and before complaints had been made, he went to the clerk of the house and said, confidentially: "Say, haven't you a room with four thick walls? The room I now occupy is separated from the next one with folding doors, and I will have to get out."

"Why?" asked the mystified clerk.

"Well," answered the gentleman and scholar, "I am a snorer from 'way back. I know it, but I can't help it. I can keep from annoying others, however, and that is why I want another room."

He got the room with four thick walls, and every guest in that hotel knows of it now and rises up and calls him blessed on retiring.

Our Nearest Star.

Years ago it was supposed that Sirius was nearer the earth than any other star, and its light requires over three years to reach us. Now, however, Alpha Centauri, a comparatively insignificant star of the southern heavens, is known to be our nearest neighbor, and Sirius is so far removed that the human mind fails to grasp the distance when expressed in miles. The fact that light requires from seventeen to twenty years to cross the space between our little earth and this giant orb is scarcely more easy to comprehend. If one would appreciate the magnificence of this most brilliant of suns he should not think of it as near, but rather let his mind make the vain attempt to follow the ray of light thither as it travels on, unwearied, day and night, at the rate of one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second for twenty years.

Old Water-Grates.

There have probably been forty patents in as many years of the water-grate as used on hard-coal burning locomotives and a few that burn soft coal. To those who think that to them belongs the credit for the original idea it may be of interest to look back a few years, the Locomotive Engineer says. At the Museo Borbonico at Naples, Italy, there are carefully preserved many copper and bronze tools and utensils [illegible] at Pompeii and among them a small vertical boiler of copper. This has a fire-box and smoke-flue through the top, a door on the side and water-grates composed of small tubes of copper crossing the fire-box at the bottom. Pompeii was destroyed more than eighteen hundred years ago.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TARIFF LITERATURE FOR ALL.

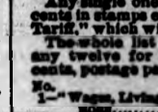
The American Protective Tariff League is publishing a most valuable series of Tariff documents. These are prepared with a view to state the facts and arguments for Protection, whether in the interest of farmers, laborers, merchants or professional men. Each issue of the series appeals to those engaged in separate industries, and presents indisputable facts—comparisons of wages, cost of living, and other arguments showing the benefits of Protection.

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The whole list will be sent for 20 cents or any twelve for 20 cents, or any five for 10 cents, postage paid. Order by number.

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AN HISTORIC ISLAND.

Martinique, the Birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

A Picturesque Community and Some of Its Principal Attractions—A Fountain That Spouts Live Fishes.

Martinique is a a garden of romantic beauty, extending from the edge of the pretty harbor to the foothills of the mountains, and looks like a fragment of France gone astray, says a writer in the Waverly Magazine. Every building is of venerable stone, antique in structure, large and roomy, and windowed by deep jalousies. The heavy tile roofs overhang the sills like the eyebrows of men, and are covered with silvery mosses and trailing vines.

The streets are nearly all paved with Belgian blocks, and sparkling water rushes down the middle of each in the gutter, toward which the pavement slopes.

Everybody lives out of doors. The harbor is skirted by a wide boulevard, shaded by palm trees and furnished with iron seats, where the populace gather in the evening and chatter like magpies. During the day the women sit in the gardens and at night sleep in hammocks under the verandas, except in the rainy season, when they keep their houses. There is no glass in the windows and not a chimney in the place. All the cooking is done in charcoal stoves, or upon shelves of stone like a blacksmith's forge.

There are some fine churches, and one old cathedral that is worth a visit. The people are mostly Catholics, but there is a large colony of Jews engaged in banking and trade.

The town of Port de France, which was known as Port Royal during the time of the empire, is the seat of the government, where the lieutenant governor lives and commands a garrison of three hundred or four hundred colored soldiers. It is about twenty miles from St. Pierre and has ten thousand inhabitants, but the latter place is the commercial capital and the fashionable residence. The blacks and whites live together as brothers and sisters of the common family, often intermarrying. Many of the colored families are wealthy and aristocratic and send their children abroad to be educated.

The upper classes wear the latest French fashions and live with considerable comfort, but the colored women of the common class, as elsewhere in the tropics, are clad in a single garment of cotton, without any particular design of concealing or exposing their anatomy. They load themselves with a large amount of jewelry of peculiar designs, and on Sunday and feast days get themselves up in a most elaborate and outlandish manner, men and women both rivaling the plumage of the birds in the myriad colors they assume. There are no poor, no almshouses, no asylum for the indigent.

The women of Martinique carry their babies in a peculiar manner by placing them astride of the left hip, and strapping them there by wide strips of cloth. Martinique has a population of one hundred and fifty thousand, of whom twelve thousand are white, thirty thousand of mixed blood, and the remainder colored.

The island is covered with fields of sugar cane, mostly cultivated by the women, while the men do the heavier labor in the sugar mills and in the harbor. There are no carriages or carts, but the women and donkeys are the common carriers.

There is a good opera house where performances are often given by local talent and once in awhile an opera or a play by a company from France.

One of the most beautiful parks in the world is known as the Place Bertin, where there is a magnificent fountain of bronze, a most graceful water nymph fourteen feet high, bearing upon her head a basket, from the rim of which jets of water flow.

In August this fountain exhibits what to strangers is a most amazing phenomenon, spouting myriads of little fishes about as large as whitebait with bodies as transparent as crystal. These are called titire and come from the mountain streams with which the fountain is fed. In the month of August they come from the sea and are caught by the pipes that feed the fountain. The people expecting them come down with baskets, scoop them up, and taking them home, fry them in oil; they make delicious morsels.

Martinique was the birthplace of Empress Josephine, whose family still live near Fort de France, and their old home, a little one-story house, is still to be seen.

Will Versus Circumstances.

A writer in the New England Farmer makes the following interesting comments concerning the power of will over circumstances. Last summer I chanced to find an old school-book which probably had never been opened since its owner, a girl student, died forty years ago. The book was filled with loose sheets of paper, covered with handwriting, uniform and beautiful. There were drawings of plants and their separate leaves and flowers; there were carefully-written notes of lectures, copies of poems which were fresh then, but have now become standard selections. Some difficult mathematical problems were also worked out, and the whole was the work of an earnest student. My conclusion was, as I reverently laid aside the book, that will is stronger than circumstances. The high-school girl of to-day, bright as she is, cannot show better work than this New England farmer's daughter, of what our girls would term "long ago."

Dazzling Splendor.

The King of Dahomey is the proud possessor of a brass helmet with a flowing green plume which he considers of more consequence to his dignity than troops of guards or a park of artillery. When he mounts it on his massive brow and dons his court uniform—a paper collar and a pair of braces—his subjects look admiringly at him through smoked glasses.

KEEPING WATCHES IN ORDER.

They Should Be Subjected to Perfect Regularity of Treatment.

In order to keep the "going" of a watch as regular as possible, says Chambers' Journal, it should be subjected to regular treatment—that is to say, it should be wound up always at the same time of day, and during the time that it is not worn it should either be laid down or hung up regularly, according to habit, as every watch goes differently when it is hanging than either during lying down or wearing. In watches having a double case that over the watch glass should never be left open. An attentive observer will find that if such a watch is left open, even for one night, the glass is covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually enter the works even through the tiniest openings in the case and thus cause disturbances.

People should wind their watches in the morning, not only because they generally rise more regularly than they go to rest, but also because a spring fully wound up will more readily overcome the disturbances which affect the correct going of a watch during the movement occasioned in wearing it. Springs will not break so easily if the watch is carefully wound up and is not placed directly out of the warm pocket against a cold wall or on a still colder marble slab; and for that reason a protective mat is desirable.

The capacity of a watch, or more correctly its keeping correct time, is very much governed by its construction and its more or less perfect finish. It cannot be expected of the best watch that it should always keep good time, and even less so of the inferior watches which are sold in large numbers. The changes of the oil, the variations in temperature, the density or humidity of the air—all greatly affect the going of the watch; and it is only the lever watch of the most perfect finish which neutralizes those adverse influences to the greatest degree. As a matter of fact no watch keeps perfectly correct time; and even the best chronometers used in observatories and on board ship must be regulated according to tables which fix those variations to which watches are subjected.

A watch should be cleaned every two or, at most, every three years, if it is desired to preserve it. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of even the best closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material and wears out the working parts. The best watch will be spoiled in this way and will never keep such good time as before. It frequently happens that a watch requires cleaning in less time than every two years, according as it closes badly or is exposed to much dust and dirt. Anyone having the misfortune to drop his watch into water or any other liquid should take it at once to the watchmaker to have it taken to pieces and cleaned, for a delay of even an hour might spoil the watch forever.

ANTS IN AFRICA.

How They Clean Out the Rats, Mice and Cockroaches.

Silently, deadly, and irresistibly move these battalions; out of the forest, down into, across, and up the ditch, through the boma (wood stockade), across the square, and into every nook and cranny conceivable they swarmed, says an article in the Nineteenth Century. The first notice (they generally come at night) would be a loud yell from some of the men. "Look out! Siaful" There would be no more sleep that night. After experience gained we found it the best plan to clear out of our houses, rush into the square, and build rings of fire around our persons. To put on one's clothes was to get bitten by dozens all over one's body unless they had been first thoroughly smoked over a fire. Every now and then yells and curses told how a lazy one had got caught in his bunk. The sides of the huts, the roofs and floor, were simply one seething mass of struggling ants. They were after the cockroaches, mice and insects that had taken up their abode in the roofs. Now and then squeaks of young mice told the story. As fast as the ants found their load (generally a cockroach), they would make off down the hills in long lines. Luckily they never touched our granaries; they seemed to prefer animal food. Toward morning there would be only a few thousand lost ones, aimlessly tearing about, apparently looking for the main body which had just decamped.

Next day not a cockroach could be found in the place, so the ants did us a service in riding us of these pests. The rats had decamped also, and did not return for some days.

We have seen outside the fort armies of red ants two and a half days long—i. e., they would take two and a half days passing a given spot. During the day the march would be incessant, every one marching at his very best. Toward night they would huddle up in a seething mass, and if disturbed scatter in all directions.

The width of the stream of ants would be about two inches generally. On the flanks of this were the soldiers, fully twice the length of the workers. On our approach these big chaps would run out and up our legs like lightning. No birds, but of one sort, seemed to trouble them. These were little fellows about as big as sparrows and of a dull gray color.

Must Read the Papers.

No one knows as well as the woman of the day how much she herself depends upon the newspapers and magazines for the charms and brilliancy that seem to be all her own. She must read the papers, and she knows it. And the more she reads the better it will be for her, says the Illustrated American. Whether in the crowded horse car or seated upon her luxurious couch in her dainty boudoir, she seeks and eagerly scans the latest and best that is in print, for well she knows that she must add a charm of mind to a beautiful face and stylish dress, or the very ones whom she would give her life and soul to please will turn from her with a yawn.

INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

The Manner in Which Justice Is Meted Out by the Creeks.

"At the last legal execution in the Creek nation I was present," said Leo E. Bennett, the government agent for the five civilized tribes, to a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The details were very different from an execution in the army. A squad is detailed, and some of the guns are left unloaded, so nobody can tell who fires the fatal shot. At this last Creek execution the condemned man was seated on the ground, with his back against a tree and his legs stretched out in front. He was not bound to the tree, nor were his hands tied. Just before the execution some one put a bandage over his eyes, but the prisoner tore it off and threw it away. Perhaps the strangest part of proceeding was the selection of the executioners. That was left to the condemned man. He was told to pick out the two men whom he wanted to do the shooting. Strange to say, one of his selections was his cousin. Both men were from the light horse of the nation. The two men without any unnecessary delay walked out in front of the condemned man twelve or fifteen feet, knelt down, leveled their revolvers, steadying their barrels with their left hands, and fired. Both bullets struck the left breast over the heart and not more than an inch and a half apart. The man fell over on his side and in a few seconds was dead. According to the Creek law the third offense of larceny is punishable with death. For the first offense the penalty is fifty lashes, and for the second it is one hundred lashes on the bare back. If there is an attempt to carry out the death penalty again for larceny, I intend to try the effect of habeas corpus in the federal court at Fort Smith. Shooting a man or an Indian for larceny would come under the constitutional prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment. At least I shall see what Judge Porter thinks of the proposition. The last Creek execution occurred several years ago. A Creek woman was condemned to be shot not long since, but she was pardoned by the chief. The Seminoles are the only other civilized Indians who shoot their condemned."

A NOTEWORTHY TRAVELER.

The Russian Shoemaker Who Journeys for the Sake of Journeying.

Novosti Dnya of St. Petersburgh tells of an old "townman," who, according to its judgment, is the most noteworthy traveler of the present time. D. V. of Sitchevka, government of Smolensk, does not travel for fame or to win a prize, but he makes long journeys on foot merely for the love of traveling. He is a sympathetic old man, a shoemaker and of a very charitable disposition. For many years V. has made it his practice to start from home early in the spring and to travel about in the country until late in the autumn. He has covered many thousands of versts throughout the length and breadth of Smolensk and neighboring governments. He carries with him in a handcart a change of clothing, a supply of provisions for two or three days, a little samovar (Russian tea kettle) and a few tin utensils. It makes no difference to him where night overtakes him, in the fields or in the forests; he quickly builds a little fire, prepares his modest meal, drinks a few cups of tea and lies down to sleep until the morning wakes him. Rain does not disturb him; he covers his wheelbarrow and himself with an oilcloth and travels on or sleeps peaceably, as the case may be. If he stays over night in a village, or makes a stop at a farmhouse, all the children he meets get little presents from him—toys or pieces of sugar for which he has no special compartment in his vehicle. In September he returns home. The first thing he does is to buy a number of sheepskins, which he works up into fur coats and gloves and distributes among the poor peasants who have to chop wood in the forests for a living. When this is done he sits down at his cobbler's bench to "work for himself." He always gets plenty of work to do, and lays by during the autumn and winter as much as he needs for his travels in the fair seasons of the year. If he has more than he thinks he may need he gives it away to poor peasants before he starts on his regular trip.

His Sight Failed.

An appalling prospect for anyone to face is that of losing the use of the eyes. A writer in the Albany Press relates the remarkable experience of one of his friends. On returning home from business, he put his glasses in his pocket and lay down for a nap. When he went to dinner he found, to his great alarm, that he could not read a letter which his daughter handed to him. He washed his eyes with a sponge and warm water, but to no purpose. For years his left eye had been comparatively useless, and now that his right eye was apparently affected, the prospect was depressing. He retired to his room at once, with a sinking heart. Probably he could not even see to write. He felt in his pocket, the pocket where he carried the now useless eyeglasses, for a lead pencil. His fingers touched something which sent a thrill of joy through him. His sudden blindness was explained. He had found the pebble out of the right eye of his glasses.

The Dome at Washington.

The capitol dome at Washington is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere, weighing 8,000,300 pounds. How much is that? More than 4,000 tons, or almost the weight of 70,000 full-grown persons, or about equal to 1,000 ladened coal cars of four tons each, which, if strung out one behind the other, would occupy about a mile and a half of track. On the very top of the dome the allegorical figure "America," weighing 13,985 pounds, lifts its proud head high in air. The pressure of this dome and figure upon the piers and pillars is 14,477 pounds to the square foot. It would, however, require a pressure of 755,286 pounds to the square foot to crush the supports of the dome. The cost of this immense dome was a little short of $1,000,000.

BASSANO WAS OFFICIOUS.

Napoleon III. Made an Insolent Duke Apologize to a Yankee Student.

"His years of study in Paris and Berlin form one of the most enjoyable periods in the career of an American professional man," said one of our most famous surgeons to a New York World reporter. "They did at least in my case. When I was in Paris the American minister presented a lot of us at the Tuileries. We got to the audience chamber a little late, and the young duke of Bassano, a tremendously handsome young fellow in splendid court uniform, with a gold spoon fastened on the lapel of his coat, came up to us with a haughty air and demanded what we meant by being so late for his majesty's audience. His manner was so insolent that several of us came pretty near drawing the swords which we wore with our presentation costume and pinking him in the ribs. Afterward we saw Louis and he gave us a special audience. We demanded through the minister an apology from the duke de Bassano and got it, the emperor accompanying it with a letter of regret that the incident should have occurred. The duke of Bassano, by the way, was no fair-weather friend of Napoleon's. He accompanied his master and mistress to their exile in Chislehurst, and was devoted to Eugenie. Louis Napoleon impressed me as a coarse, undersized, big-nosed and depraved-looking fellow. He was suffering from a skin disease, which made contact with him unpleasant."

A Feline Aristocrat.

The little amenities of life appear to be closely looked after abroad. The following advertisement recently appeared in a German newspaper: "Wanted, by a lady of quality, for adequate remuneration, a few well-behaved and respectably dressed children to amuse a cat in delicate health two or three hours a day."

MINING NOTICES.

NO. 1886.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

U. S. Land Office, Sacramento, Cal. May 21, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT HENRIETTA E. BARNES, whose post-office address is Woodford's, Alpine county, California, and HIRAM B. BARNES, whose post office address is Van Buren, Arkansas, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen Hundred linear feet of the ALTURA QUARTZ MINE or vein, bearing Gold, Silver, Copper and Marble with surface ground Six Hundred feet in width, situated in Hope Valley and Blue Lakes Mining District, County of Alpine and State of California and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 37 in section 18 in Township 10 North, Range Nineteen East of Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian, said Lot No. Thirty-seven being as follows:

Survey of the Lode.

Beginning at a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, set 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked No. 1 A, identical with location monument, at the North Westerly end of lode. Whence the S W cor. of the barn, bears S. 88¼° E. 29lks. dist. The S W cor of the boarding house, bears N 47° E. 94 lks. dist., a pine 20 inches in dia., marked B. T bears N. 24° E. 3.34 chains dist. Thence the variation of the needle being 16° 30' E. S. 58½° E. 2.00 chs. A low sag, bears S. 70° W. and ascend 3.00 chs. The mouth of a tunnel 19 feet long, with an open cut 15 feet long, and ascend steep mountain through pine and fir timber, 12.94 chs. To North Westerly corner of the Holsting Works building 18.50 chs. the main shaft 160 feet deep, size 6 feet by 8 feet, a shaft 80 feet deep, bears S. 3° E. 3.00 chs. dist. 20.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S. E. and descend 21.50 chs. A low sag, bears N. W. and ascend 22.72.5 chs., 1500 feet. Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A. S. E." on South Easterly end of claim, and the apparent middle of the lode. Whence old location monument, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 9° W. 53 lks. dist. A juniper 15 inches in dia., bears S. 51° E. 49 lks. dist., marked B. T.

Survey of Exterior Boundaries.

Beginning at the previously described monument of the South Easterly end of lode. Thence the variation being 16° 30' East S. 31¼° W. Descend 1.75 chs. A low sag bears N. W. and ascend 3.50 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. W. and S E and descend 4.54.5 chs., 300 feet, to corner No. 2, Set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 2 A." Whence a pine, 48 inches in dia., bears N. 16° W. 102 lks. dist., marked B. T. A tamarack, 24 inches in dia marked B. T., bears South 80 lks. dist. The location corner bears S. 40° E. 15 lks. dist. The Mexican shaft bears N. 25° W. 2.37 chs. dist. Thence I run N. 58½° W. Descend through pine, fir, and juniper timber 1.80 chs. A low sag, bears N. 62° W. and ascend. 6.40 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. and descend 8.80 chs. A low sag, bears N. 40° W. and ascend 10.00 chs. Top of a ridge, bears N. & S. & Descend 22.72.5 chs., 1500 feet, to corner No. 3, identical with location corner. Set a post, 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, in a mound of stones, marked No. 3 A." Whence a tamarack 20 inches in dia. bears S. 20° E. 71 lks. dist., marked B. T. A juniper 18 inches in dia., marked B. T., bears N. 24½° W. 1.67 lks. dist.

Thence I run N. 31½° E. Descend 2.10 chs. A low sag, bears N. 10° W. and ascend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet, monument on North Westerly end of lode, previously described 9.09 chains, 600 feet to corner "No. 4" a post in stone mound, marked "No. 4 A." Whence location cor. bears N. 31½° E. 7 lks. dist. A fir, 42 inches in dia., bears N 23° W. 85 lks. dist., marked B. T. A pine, 40 inches in dia., bears N. 47° E. 84 lks. dist., marked B. T. The N. W. corner of Section 18 T. 10 N R. 19 E. M. D. M., bears N. 31½° W. 7.90 chs. dist. This cor. is a post set in a mound of rocks, from which a fir 30 in dia. bears N. 86° W. 51 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 18 E. S. 12. A fir, 45 in. dia., bears S. 15° W 87 lks. dist., marked S. 13 R. T. A fir, 5 in. dia., bears S. 58° E. 120 lks. dist., marked T. 10 N. R. 19 E. S. 18. B. T. Thence I run S. 58½° E. Ascend a steep mountain, through pine and fir timber, 22.30 chains Top of ridge, bears N. and S. and descend 22.72.5 chains, 1500 feet, set a post 4½ feet long, by 4 inches square, 12 inches in the ground, with mound of stones, marked "No. 1 A." Whence the location corner, bears S. 58½° E. 13 lks. dist. A pine, 40 in. dia., bears N. 31½° E. 130 lks. dist. marked B. T. A pine, 4 feet in dia., bears S. 12½° E 74 lks. dist., marked B T. Thence I run S. 31½° W. Descend 4.54.5 chains, 300 feet to monument, at South Easterly end of lode, and place of beginning. Containing 20 65 acres.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Alpine County, California, in Book "B" of Mining Records, pages 100 & 101.

The adjoining claimants are none.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Altura Quartz Mine or surface ground are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Sacramento, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

E. W. ROBERTS,
Register.

Charles F. Gardner, Attorney for Applicants, Sacramento, Cal.

It is Hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of Sixty days, [ten consecutive weeks], in the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co. California.

E. W. ROBERTS,
Register.

First publication May 30th, 1891. my30-10w

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